

L 45122-20 INT(1) CH

ACC NR: AR6015230

SOURCE CODE: UR/0269/65/000/012/0061/0061

AUTHOR: Yevsyukov, N. N. ; Yezerskiy, V. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Optical properties of the upper atmosphere of Venus

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronomiya, Abs. 12.51.468

REF SOURCE: Vestn. Khar'kovsk. un-ta, ser. astron., vyp. 1, no. 4, 1965, 71-74

TOPIC TAGS: Venus atmosphere, Venus upper atmosphere

ABSTRACT: The author analyzes a curve which describes the decrease in the brightness of Regulus, occluded by Venus, for a polytropic atmospheric model. The given curve represents the values of the height of a homogeneous atmosphere at the level of the occultation layer $H_0 = 7.6 \pm 0.2$ km and a temperature gradient $T_0^{-1}(dT/dh) = H_0^{-1}(dH_0/dh) = (0.012 \pm 0.002) \text{ km}^{-1}$. Results obtained by G. Voucouleur (RZh Astr, 1962, 11A502) for the same effect are: $(6.8 \pm 0.2) \text{ km}$ and

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UDC: 523.42

L 45122-66

ACC NR: AR6015230

(0.010 ± 0.002) km^{-1} . If the composition of the atmosphere is assumed to be 99% CO_2 and 10% N_2 ($\mu = 42.5$), then $T_0 = 332^\circ \text{K}$ and $dT/dh = 4^\circ/\text{km}$. A model is constructed of the atmosphere of Venus from cloud level to a height of 20 km above the occultation layer. According to this model, the magnitude of horizontal refraction at cloud level is several minutes instead of the 22" obtained by V. V. Sharonov on the basis of an analysis of the Lomonosov effect. Agreement between the two values is obtained if the effect of differential refraction on the Lomonosov effect is taken into account. There are 5 bibliographic references. (B. Bronshten) [Translation of abstract] [SP]

SUB CODE: 03/

Card 2/2 mjs

L 04105-57 ENT(1)/T/FSS-2 IJP(c) JGS/GW

ACC NR: AP6033170

SOURCE CODE: UR/0033/66/043/005/1047/1051

40
B

AUTHOR: Yevsyukov, N. N.

ORG: Kharkov State University im. A. M. Gor'kiy (Khar'kovskiy gos. universitet)

TITLE: Color contrasts on the lunar surface

SOURCE: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, v. 43, no. 5, 1966, 1047-1051

TOPIC TAGS: moon, microphotometer, refracting telescope

ABSTRACT: The Moon was photographed with a 200-mm refractor telescope at the Khar'kov Astronomical Observatory, and the photographs were measured with an MF-2 microphotometer. The distribution of a special color index on the lunar disk was obtained by photographic photometry in the ultraviolet and infrared spectra. Deviation of this color index from the lunar mean occurs for most details within the limits of ± 0.25 m. Several details show a much greater deviation, including 0.54 m in Aristarchus. Comparison of a map in the article showing distribution of color contrasts with a relief map of the Moon prepared by another author [Khabarov, A. N., Kharakternyye osobennosti rel'yefa Luny. Osnovnyye problemy genezisa i posledovatel'nosti razvitiya lunnykh formatsiy, sb. "Luna," Fizmatgiz, 1960].

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UDC: 523.323

L 04106-67

ACC NR: AP6033170

shows that more ancient areas are of a predominantly reddish color, while newer ones are of a greenish color. The action of cosmic factors probably causes not only less sharp color contrasts, but also gives a more reddish cast to the color of the Moon. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 03, 17, 20/ SUBM DATE: 25Mar66/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF:002/

kh

Card 2/2

LUZHNICH, L.A.; STERLIGOV, I.N.; YEVSYUKOV, P., red.; PORTYANSKIY, B.,
red. izd-va; BARSKAYA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Automation; collection of articles in English] Avtomatika; sbornik
tekstov na angliiskom iazyke. Podbor tekstov, kommentarii i slovar'
L.A.Luzhnykh i I.N.Sterligova. Moskva, Izd-vo lit-ry na inostr.
iazylkakh, 1961. 129 p. (MIRA 14:7)

(Automation)

YEVSYKOV, V. A.

Tree Planting

Trowel for planting seedlings. Les. khoz. No. 1, 1952

MONTHLY LIST OF RUSSIAN ACCESSIONS, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, SEPTEMBER 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

ACC NR: AP5024981

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/016/0044/0044

ANNOUNCES: Kanianchev, Yu. P.; Khmel'nytsky, A. V.; Yevsyukov, V. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: A device for pulse discrimination. Class 21, No. 173805

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 16, 1965, 44

Keywords: pulse, pulse detector, pulse signal

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for discriminating pulses whose duration exceeds a definite value. The device contains two exponential selectors. In order to hold the initial duration of the selected pulses, the output of the first selector is connected to the input of the second exponential selector. The output of the first selector is connected to the input of the second exponential selector.

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UDC: 621.374.33

L 9030-66

ACC. NR. AP5024911

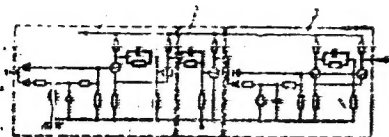


Fig. 1. 1 - First exponential selector;
2 - inverter; 3 - second
exponential selector.

Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 12Dec63

Card 1/2

L 21944-66

ACC NR: AP6014657

prolonged, statistically reliable suppression of this ability. Irradiation of the spinal cord by 3,000 r in the region innervating the hind legs does not inhibit the regenerating ability of the peroneal nerve following its sectioning. The whole of the observation indicates that the inhibition of nerve regeneration observed following the direct irradiation of the nerve is chiefly conditioned by injuries of the connective tissue and syncytium rather than of the axons. A comparison of the nature of the response of the peripheral nerve with that of the response of other tissue systems reveals the features of radiation injury to the nerve and its restoration; fundamentally, physiological regeneration is much less inherent in the nerve-forming tissues.

Orig. art. name & titles. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 25Jan65 / ORIG REF: 011 / OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 *U/L*

YEVSYUKOV, V.M., inzh.

DK-200 sprinkler. Sel'khoz mashina no.12:12-14 D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skokhozyaystven-
nogo mashinostroyeniya.

(Sprinklers)

YIVSYUKOV, V.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent.

Formation of cracks in locomotive cylinder blocks. Trudy RIIZHT
no.17:72-85 '53. (MLRA 9:6)
(Locomotives--Cylinders)

YEVSYUKOV, V.P.

124-58-6-7275

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958 Nr 6,
p 131 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Yevsyukov, V.P., Viktorov, I.V.

TITLE: Performance Study of Wire Strain Gages Under Variable-
temperature Conditions (Issledovaniye raboty provolochnykh
tenzometrov v usloviyakh menyayushchikhsya temperatur)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Rostovsk. in-ta inzh. zh. -d. transp., 1955,
Nr 19, pp 36-50

ABSTRACT: A description is given of the experimental setup.
Included is an account of procedures for pasting the gage
pickups onto the test specimen. The authors explain why it is
impossible to construct pickups capable of compensating fully
for temperature changes and they estimate roughly the error

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Performance Study of Wire Strain Gages (Cont.) 124-58-6-7275

which arises from this deficiency. They enumerate the users of constantan and manganin gages.

N.I. Chernyak

1. Strain gages--Performance factors
2. Strain gages--Temperature

Card 2/2

YEVSYUKOV, V.P., dotsent

Studying the hinged lever transmission of locomotives. Vest.
TSNII MPS 25 no.1:28-30 '66. (MIRA 19:2)

TSITOVICH, O.B., inzhener; YEVSUKOV, V.S., inzhener-ekonomist

Problems of the calculation of material and heat balance in gas
producers and burners with fluidized bed. Trudy LIEI no.36:96-103
'61. (MIRA 15:1)

(Gas producers)
(Gas manufacture and works--Tables, calculations, etc.)

ALEXSEYEV, I. F.; YEVSYUKOV, V.V.

USSR

"A Ball-and-Roller Mechanism for Clamping Bar Stock in
Automatic Lathes" Stanki i Instrument, NO. No. 5, 1939.
ENIMS.

U-1505, 4 Oct 1951.

YEVSYUKOV, V. V. and I. F. ALEKSEEV

Avtomaticheskaya zagruzhka stankov. Moskva, Oborongiz, 1943. 58 p. illus.

Automatic charging of machine tools.

DLC: TJ213.E9

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953.

YEVSYUKOV, Ye., inzh.; ZHELEVSKIY, V., inzh.

Polotsk Petroleum Refinery. Neftianik 5 no.11:16-17 N '69.

(MIRA 13:11)

1. Neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod, g. Polotsk.
(Polotsk region--Petroleum refineries)

S/065/60/000/011/004/009
E194/E484

AUTHORS: Kalantar, N.G., Fryazinov, V.V., Yevsyukov, Ye. I.,
Edel'shteyn, I. Ya. and Bondarenko, M. F.

TITLE: Transformer Oil From Distillates of Sulphurous
Eastern Crudes

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1960, No. 11
pp. 15-22

TEXT: Many attempts have been made to produce from sulphurous crudes transformer oils of low sulphur content but this has always led to over-refining so that transformer oil containing about 0.5% sulphur was too acid-forming in the standard oxidation test unless 0.2 to 0.3% imported Topanol O (DBPC) were added to it. The object of the present work was to study the refining of stable transformer oil without the use of inhibitors. Preliminary study of the composition of the sulphur compounds showed that the distillates contained no free sulphur or hydrogen sulphide and that distillates with an initial boiling point above 295 to 300°C did not corrode the copper strip in the oxidation test (14 hours at 120°C with copper and iron catalyst, with flow of oxygen). The work showed that it was not essential to reduce the sulphur

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S/065/60/000/011/004/009
E194/E484

Transformer Oil From Distillates of Sulphurous Eastern Crudes
content to a very low level and that there was no need to
neutralize the dewaxed distillates before solvent treatment.
Accordingly, a series of solvent treatment tests were made on
Tuymazy transformer oil distillate using from 100 to 300% volume
of phenol containing 6% water. Refining was carried out in four
stages with an upper temperature of 50°C and lower of 40°C. The
raffinates were dewaxed in a solution of 60% methyl ethyl ketone
and 40% toluol at 50 to 52°C (presumably minus) part of the dewaxed
raffinate was treated with 5% earth and part with 2% of 95% sulphuric
acid and 10% earth. All oils were oxidized by the standard test
and the results are given in Table 1. The hydrocarbon structural
analysis of the various oils produced is discussed, the initial
solvent treatment greatly reduces the aromatics and there is a
further marked reduction after 200% solvent treatment. There is
no substantial reduction in naphthenic structures until 300% phenol
treatment is reached. The first 100% phenol removes most of the
sulphur that is removed. The results are confirmed by the ultra-
violet absorption spectrogram shown in Fig.1. It was concluded
that it is irrational to use more than 100 to 150% phenol because
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S/065/60/000/011/004/009
E194/E484

Transformer Oil From Distillates of Sulphurous Eastern Crudes

this almost completely removes the polycyclic aromatics and impairs the desired ratio between hydrocarbon structures. It is concluded that optimum refining was obtained in the range of 100 to 150% phenol given a sulphur content ranging from 0.7 to 1.0. A finishing treatment with 2% sulphuric acid did not alter the nature of the oxidation test results, though acid treatment improved the oxidation test results on slightly under-refined oils and impaired them on slightly over-refined oils. The effect of over-refining by solvent treatment alone is described and illustrated with reference to the results given in Table 2 and Fig.2 which relate to trial runs of the refinery. Meanwhile the refinery had succeeded in producing an improved distillate which was a narrower cut that responded better to phenol treatment. The distillate was treated with 135% of phenol and then dewaxed at a temperature of -50°C . The yields and principal properties of the dewaxed oil before and after acid and earth treatment are given in Table 3, the oils fully satisfy the requirements of the standard for transformer oils but the acid treated oil is better in certain respects. Oils refined in this way are particularly

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S/065/60/000/011/004/009
E194/E484

Transformer Oil From Distillates of Sulphurous Eastern Crudes
stable under conditions of corona discharge unlike the normal
oils refined with 200% phenol. There are 2 figures, 3 tables
and 18 references: 9 Soviet, 8 English and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Otdel khimii Bashkirskogo filiiala AN SSSR;
NU NPZ; Ufimskiy Neftyanoy institut
(Chemistry Department of the Bashkiria Branch of
AS USSR; Novo-Ufa Refinery; Ufa Petroleum Institute)

Card 4/4

MURASHKEVICH, Anatoliy Mikhaylovich, inzh.; YEVSYUKOV, Yu. M., red.;
TUMARKINA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[English-Russian rocket dictionary] Anglo-russkii slovar' po raket-
noi tekhnike. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo fiziko-matematicheskoi lit-ry,
1958. 231 p. (MIRA 11:9)

(English language--Dictionaries--Russian)
(Rockets (Aeronautics)--Dictionaries)

DAVYDOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich; BAKHTEYEV, F.Kh., prof., doktor sel'sko-khoz.nauk, red.; YEVSTUKOV, Yu.M., red.; MANOLE, M.G., red.; CHESKIS, Z.B., red.; TOMARKINA, N.A., tekhn.red.

[Botanical dictionary; Russian-English-German-French-Latin]
Botanicheskii slovar' russko-angliiskoe-nemetsko-frantsuzsko-latinskii. Pod red. F.Kh.Bakhteeva. Moskva, Glav.red.inostr.nauchno-tekhn.slovarei Fizmatgiza, 1960. 335 p.

(MIRA 14:2)

(Botany--Dictionaries)

(Russian language--Dictionaries--Polyglot)

YEVSTUKOV, Yu.M., red.; MOSHENTSEVA, I.I., red.

[Russian-Chinese technological dictionary] Russko-Kitaiskii
politekhnikheskii slovar'. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo fiziko-matem.
lit-ry; Pei-ching, K'io hsieh ch'u pan shs, 1960. 1303 p.
(MIRA 14:3)

(Technology--Dictionaries)
(Russian language--Dictionaries--Chinese)

YEVSYUKOVA, A.V. (Leningrad)

Preparation of thyrotoxic patients for surgery with methylthiouracil.
Klin.med. 36 no.12:96-102 D '58. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz khirurgicheskoy kliniki usovershenstvovaniya vrachey
Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M.Kirova.

(HYPERTHYROIDISM, surg.

preop. admin. of methylthiouracil (Rus))

(THIOURACIL, related opds.

methylthiouracil, preop. admin. in hyper-
thyroidism (Rus))

YEVSYUTIN, S. N.

USSR/Engineering - Dies

Card 1/1 Pub. 104 - 12/12

Authors : Evsyutin, S. N.

Title : A new composite plunger die

Periodical : Stek. i ker. 1, 31 - 32, Jan 1955

Abstract : A new type of plunger die, produced at Chernyatinsk Glass Factory for stamping glass reflectors, is described. Drawings.

Institution:

Submitted:

EVSUTIN, S.M.

Chamber for preheating pressmolds. Stek. 1 kar. 12 no.10:30 0 '55.
(MLRA 9:1)

1.Chernyatinskiy stekol'nyy zavod.
(Glass manufacture)

YEVSYUTIN, S.N.

Vertical drawing of colored sheet glass. Stek. 1 ker.
13 no.12:25-27 D '56.

(MLRA 10:2)

1. Chernyatinskiy stekol'nyy zavod.
(Chernyatintsy--Plate glass)

YEVSYUTIN, S.H.

Annealing hollow glass objects. Stek. i ker. 14 no.3:24-25 Kr '57.
(Glass manufacture) (Annealing) (MLRA 10:4)

YEVSYUTIN, S.M.

Electric spark method of cutter grinding. Stek.1 ker. 14 no.6:20
Je '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Chernyatskiy stekol'nyy zavod.
(Glass manufacture--Equipment and supplies) (Electric spark)

12(0)

AUTHORS:

Yevsyutin, S. N., Baryshev, A. I.

SOV/72-59-2-14/21

TITLE:

Overhead Trolley for the Transportation of Products
(Podvesnoy put' dlya transportirovki izdeliy)

PERIODICAL:

Steklo i keramika, 1959¹⁶, Nr 2, pp 41-42 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the Chernyatinskiy Glass Works the products in the factory departments have hitherto been transported by means of common four-wheel carts, which was the cause of considerable waste. The chief-mechanic of the factory, V. D. Taykunov, in cooperation with the authors of the present paper worked out and realized the design of a suspension one-rail track (Fig 1). The elaboration of a switch is shown in figure 2. The track along with a switch is inserted in the elevator booths to transport the products from one floor to another (Fig 3). The waste percentage has been markedly decreased by the introduction of the suspension track. The costs of the latter are amortized within a very short time. There are 3 figures.

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Overhead Trolley for the Transportation of Products SOV/72-59-2-14/21

ASSOCIATION: Chernyatinskiy stekol'nyy zavod (Chernyatinskiy Glass Works)

Card 2/2

YEVSYUTINA, E.V., inzh.

Stand for repairing caterpillar tractor frames. Trekt. 1
sel'khoz mash. 33 no. 10:46 0 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

YevTeyev, A.

YEVTHEYEV, A.

For greater productivity from grain hauling trucks.
33 no.6:14-15 Je '55.

Avt.transp.
(MIRA 8:10)

(Transportation, Automotive)

YEVTEYEV A.D.

SERGEYEV, A.A., red.; ANPILOGOV, I.M., red.; ASSONOV, V.A., red.; BABAYANTS, N.A., red.; BABOKIN, I.A., red.; BALAMUTOV, A.D., red.; BOGORODSKIY, N.N., red.; BOLOHENKO, D.N., red.; BUCHNEV, V.K., red.; VAKHMINTSEV, G.S., red.; VORONKOV, A.K., red.; GARKALENKO, K.I., red.; GORBATOV, P.Ye., red.; GOLOVLEV, V.Ya., red.; DOKUCHAYEV, M.M., red.; DUBNOV, L.V., red.; YEVTEYEV, A.D., red.; YEREMENKO, Ye.K., red.; ZENIN, N.I., red.; KRIVONOGOV, K.K., red.; KUPALOV-YAROPOLK, I.K., red.; MATSYUK, V.G., red.; NIKOLAYEV, S.I., red.; ONISHCHUK, K.N., red.; PETROV, K.P., red.; PITYUGIN, B.A., red.; PLATONOVA, A.A., red.; POLESIN, Ya.L., red.; POKROVSKIY, L.A., red.; POMETUN, D.Ye., red.; POLYUSHKIN, A.Kh., red.; REYKHER, V.P., red.; SEDOV, N.A., red.; SIDORENKO, I.T., red.; FIDEL'EV, A.A., red.; CHAKHMAKHCHEV, A.G., red.; CHEMODUROV, M.Ya., red.; SHUMAKOV, A.A., red.; YAREMENKO, N.Ye., red.; PARTSEVSKIY, V.N., red.; izd-va; ATTOPOVICH, M.K., tekhn.red.

[Standard safety regulations for blasting operations] Edinye pravila bezopasnosti pri vzryvnykh rabotakh. Izd.2. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1958. 318 p. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet po nadzoru za bezopasnym vedeniyem rabot v promyshlennosti i gornomu nadzoru. (Mining engineering--Safety measures)

YEVSEYEV, A.V., inzhener; GAMBURG, B.M., inzhener.

Temporary electric power supply for large factory construction projects. *Stroitel. tekhn.* 10 no.4:27-28 F '53. (MIRA 6:12)

1. *Trast Elektromontazh-53.*

(Electric power distribution)

YEVTEYEV, B.

Value the honor of the Air Fleet. Grazhd. av. 17 no. 12:1-3 D '60.
(MIRA 14:2)

1. Nachal'nik Politupravleniya Grazhdanskogo vozdushnogo flota.
(Aeronautics, Commercial)

YEVTEYEV, B.

Guide with skill. Grazhd. av. 21 no.6:1-3 Jo '64.
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Nachal'nik Politicheskogo upravleniya Grazhdanskogo vozdukh-
nogo flota.

YEVTEYEV, B.M.

Building of communism is the objective and purpose of our life.
Grazhd.av. 18 no.11:2-3 N '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Nachal'nik Politicheskogo upravleniya Grazhdanskogo vozdushnogo
flota.

(Russia--Economic policy)

ROTES, Viktor Savel'yevich; YEVTEYEV, Dmitriy Petrovich

[Continuous casting of steel] Nepreryvnaya razlivka stali.
Moskva, Znanie, 1956. 30 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po
rasprostraneniю politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Seriya
4, no.38) (MIRA 12:10)
(Founding) (Steel)

YEVTEYEV, D. P.

137-1958-2-2506

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 46 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Rutes, V. S., Yevteyev, D. P.

TITLE: An Investigation of the Process of Continuous Casting of Steel
(Issledovaniye protsessa nepreryvnoy razlivki stali)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Nepreryvnaya razlivka stali, Moscow, AN SSSR,
1956, pp 5-48

ABSTRACT: The thickness of the skin upon emergence from the crystallizer, determined by introducing radioactive isotopes of S or P into the ingot, was found to be: 50 mm on the broad face and 40 mm on the narrow face (when the casting speed was 400 mm/min); 42 mm on the broad face and 33 mm on the narrow face (when the speed was 700 mm/min). The skin grew more rapidly in the upper part of the crystallizer, i.e., in the region of immediate contact between the ingot and the crystallizer; the extent of this contact zone along the broad face was 400-600 mm, depending on the speed of casting. Below the contact zone the heat removal greatly decreased. For the purpose of increasing heat removal a crystallizer is recommended which narrows or tapers toward the bottom. When the surface of the ingot below the crystallizer was abruptly

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137-1958-2-2506

An Investigation of the Process of Continuous Casting of Steel

cooled with jets of water (5 liters per kilogram of steel), hot cracks developed internally. "Soft"-cooling the surface of the ingot with a roller spray which applied the water evenly (1 liter per kilogram of steel), over a section appx. 3 m long, removed the cracks. The force of friction between the crystallizer and an ingot having an approximate diameter of 200 mm (the casting speed being 600 mm/min) was 400 kg when no lubricant was used on the walls of the crystallizer, and 200-250 kg when the interior was greased with paraffin. The use of a reciprocating-motion crystallizer facilitated introduction of the lubricant, reduced friction, eliminated "hanging up" and tears in the skin, and it became possible to increase the casting speed from 600 to 1200 mm/min. A description is given of methods of computing the heat exchange and crystallization in the region of the crystallizer and in the region of secondary cooling. Computation results accorded well with experimental findings. See also RzhMet, 1956, Nr 11, 11866, 11868.

N. N.

1. Steel castings--Production processes

Card 2/2

RUTES, V.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; YEVTEYEV, D.P., inzhener.

Continuous pouring of steel. Nauka i zhizn' 23 no.2:28-32 F '56.
(MLHA 9:5)

(Steel--Metallurgy)

S/130/61/000/012/003/006
A006/A101

AUTHORS:

Druzhinin, V. P., Yevteyev, D. P., Katomin, B. N.

TITLE:

The effect of the crystallizer on crack formation in continuous-cast ingots

PERIODICAL:

Metallurg, no. 12, 1961, 12-15

TEXT:

Experience has shown that cracks in continuous-cast steel ingots are caused by the design and assembly of the crystallizers, and some other factors. To reveal the location and time of crack formation, experiments were made determining the rate of increase of the crust thickness of the ingot in the crystallizer. It appeared that the initial stage of formation of the continuous-cast ingot proceeds not uniformly: the thickness of the crystallized crust is different. This can be explained by the scouring activity of the metal flow supplied, and by non-uniform heat emanation due to the formation of a gas gap between the ingot and the crystallizer wall. To determine the effect of the gas gap on non-uniform crystallization and hot crack formation, thermocouples and feeler gauges operating on the principle of tensometry were mounted on the copper walls of one of the crystallizers. To evaluate the magnitude of heat flows

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...rigidity reduced
...low-carbon steel, and
...there are 5 figures.
...skiy zavod (Novotul'skiy Metallurgical

Card 2,

The effect of the crystallizer ...

S/130/61/000/012/003/006
A006/A101

thermocolumns were mounted into the larger crystallizer walls. The readings were registered by high-speed electronic potentiometers. The experiments show that during teeming the crystallizer walls are deformed and the distortion of their rectilinear shape attains 0.6 - 0.7 mm. The wall deformation affects considerably the heat flow from the ingot to the crystallizer. The effect of the gas gap on crack formation was investigated by applying a vertical 200 mm long, 8 mm wide and 0.3 mm deep groove on the crystallizer wall. When the depth was increased to 0.6 - 0.7 mm, longitudinal straight cracks appeared whose location coincided with the groove. It was observed that cracks were not formed if the gas gap arose on different spots over the ingot perimeter and lasted a short time. If the gas gap arose on a definite spot and lasted longer, the ingot crust was weakened and cracks appeared. An extended gas gap can only be caused by a deformed area on the crystallizer wall below the metal level; then the moving crust of the ingot does not reach the wall, is heated and bursts. The location of the crack on the ingot wall depends in this case on the extent of the deformed area of the wall. A slight increase of the wall rigidity reduced sharply the amount of external cracks when teeming killed low-carbon steel, and eliminated cracks when teeming rimming steel. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Novotul'skiy metallurgicheskii zavod (Novotul'skiy Metallurgical Plant)

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4041868

S/0133/64/000/007/0628/0630

AUTHOR: Piyatskovskiy, O. A., Yevteyev, D. P.

TITLE: Production of pipes from continuously teemed metal

SOURCE: Stal', no: 7, 1964, 628-630

TOPIC TAGS: pipe, pipe production, steel pipe, rolling mill, continuous teeming, teemed steel, pilger mill, broaching press, continuous casting, seamless pipe, hot rolled pipe, end crack

ABSTRACT: The article describes a method for obtaining high-quality pipes from continuously teemed metal on pilger mills incorporating broaching presses in their production line. In order to determine the suitability of a continuously cast blank for pipe production, a consignment of square ingots (250 tons) was cast into a 150 x 150 mm crystallizer at the Novotul'skiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Novotul'sk Metallurgical Plant), with the rate of continuous teeming varied from 1.2 - 1.8 meters/minute. The bars were then shipped to the "Jednosc" plant (Poland) for pilger mill machining and the determination of the optimal technological parameters of the rolling process for pipes of different sizes, along with a study of the quality

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ACCESSION NR: AP4041868

of the finished product. The equipment used at the "Jednosc" plant for the production of hot-rolled seamless pipe from 89 to 21 mm in diameter with a wall thickness of 2.75 mm and above is described in detail in the article. The equipment described operates on a blank in the form of square blooms, 110 - 150 mm, cut into 450 - 750 mm lengths by means of Pelz shears. The test bars (146 X 146 mm), sorted by melt, were cut into blanks 620 mm in length. During the process of cutting, on almost half of all the blanks, 5 - 25 mm deep end cracks formed along the diagonal seams of the solidification boundaries of the heart metal of the blanks. The probable causes of these cracks are discussed in the article, and the changes instituted in the technological process for the purpose of eliminating them are described. The heating temperature, for example was reduced from 1280-1300 to 1250C. Modifications were also introduced in the extension mill. The entire lot of metal (2280 blanks) was rolled into pipes 89 X 3.25 (4.5) mm, which were then reduced to 60 X 3.75 and 60 X 4.5 mm in a reduction mill for the purpose of a more thorough study of the metal quality. The technological parameters and equipment dimensions during the rolling process are examined in the text. The test indices applied in the evaluation of the quality of the pipes are considered and it is noted that all piping satisfied the assigned technical

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specifications. An essential point, mentioned by the authors, is that the material consumption factor for the test lot was lower than in the case of pipe production from square rolled stock. The final rejection rate for internal and external films, depending on the quality of the metal and to a considerable degree on the technological parameters of the process, was also found to be somewhat lower than in the case of the utilization of conventional rolled blanks, despite the presence in the central zones of the continuously-teamed stock of less strength in the bond between crystals of the core and of central friability. All these factors, in the opinion of the authors; support the effectiveness of the technological modifications made in the production of pipe at the "Jednoso" plant. "In addition to the authors, the Polish engineers I. My*dlyazh, Ye. Stashkevich, Yu. Fronchek, S. Grabovskiy (Jednosc Plant) and B. Pachula (Institut metallurgii zheleza (Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy)) took part in the work." Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM,IE

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

Card 13/3

YEVSEYEV, F.S.; MATCHEL'DINOV, A.Sh.; CHISTYAKOV, G.A.; SELIVERSTOVA, A.A.,
redaktor; KONYASHINA, A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[How we repair water supply lines] Kak my remontiruem vodo-
provodnuyu set'. Moskva, Izd-vo Ministerstva kommunal'nogo
khoziaistva RSFSR, 1954. 41 p. (MIRA 9:3)
(Water pipes)

YEVTEYEV, F. (Ye.)

PA 153T104

USSR/Radio - Radio Receivers
Crystal Sets

Nov 49

"A New Type Crystal Receiver," F. Yevteyev, 1 1/2 pp

"Radio" No 11

Receiver was designed by Yevteyev, in collaboration with Stalin Prize Laureate Prof N. P. Bogoroditskiy, in the Leningrad Elec Eng Inst imeni V. I. Ul'yanov (Lenin). It received a first-class certificate at the Eighth-All-Union Corr Radio Exhibition. It was able to receive Leningrad stations at distance of 100 km. Includes diagram and two photographs.

153T104

PHASE X

TREASURE ISLAND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

AID 387 - X

(Supersedes AID 387-I)

BOOK

Author: YEVTEYEV, F. YE. and ZHUKOV, V. A.

Call No.: TK6560.E85

Full Title: RADIO APPARATUS TECHNOLOGY

Transliterated Title: Tekhnologiya radioapparatury

PUBLISHING DATA

Originating Agency: None

Publishing House: State Publishing House for Power Engineering

Date: 1952 No. pp.: 360

No. of copies: 10,000

Editorial Staff: None

PURPOSE AND EVALUATION: The book is written for persons employed in the design, manufacture and testing of radio equipment. It is a very comprehensive and detailed presentation of the manufacturing processes, methods and components employed in the radio industry. A considerable part of the value of this book lies in the fact that a great number of equipment, components, and raw materials are identified by their designation markings and are accompanied by complete technical specifications.

TEXT DATA

Coverage: The book starts with definitions of production terms and units of manufacture. Several data, such as characteristics

Tekhnologiya radioapparatury

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of cold stamping, heat treating, rolling and pressing, and also properties of various materials, are given in tabulated form. Numerous manufacturing operations are described step by step together with a listing of all the materials and tools involved. There are abundant detail and assembly drawings, diagrams, flow charts, performance curves given in conjunction with Government Specifications and Standards (GOST). The last chapters contain material on testing and calibrating equipment. The appendix gives basic specifications of mass-produced condensers and resistances. The book is also provided with an alphabetic index.

Table of Contents (Annotated)

Ch. 1. Introduction

Pages

7-13

A short description of the development of radio equipment design and manufacturing in the USSR and some names of outstanding personalities of Soviet radio engineering: M. A. Bonch-Bruyevich, V. P. Vologdin, N. N. Tsiklinskiy, A. A. Petrovskiy, N. P. Bogoroditskiy, and A. V. Shubnikov. Definitions of the basic components of radio equipment and production terms and fundamental manufacturing processes. Special features of the complicated processes of radio equipment manufacturing, emphasis on

2/12

Tekhnologiya radioapparatury

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Pages

the importance of strict manufacturing discipline.
Examples from current practice.

Ch. 2. Preparatory Stages in the Production of Radio Equipment

13-19

The flow sheet of the processing of a sample of an item to be manufactured at the plant is described and examples of workshop charts such as production, assembly and conveyor forms used in Soviet plants are presented.

Ch. 3. Production Operations in Primary Shops

19-41

Cutting of radio parts from sheet and shaped material, manufacturing of tubes and hollow metal pieces, pressure casting, working of metals and heat treatment are described. The terminology and characteristics of these processes are given in tabulated form. Production of radio set frames made of sheet, shaped and cast metal is described from current Soviet production practice with examples giving the types of material used and the tools involved.

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Pages

Ch. 4. Production of Parts from Thermosetting and Thermoplastic Materials

41-57

The types of moulded compounds and powders used in production of radio parts, production equipment and processes, machining and splicing, defects of moulded products and control of production are described. The chapter is supplemented with tables of properties of the compounds, powders and plastics, and with a production form of a thermosetting compound made of K-211-3 and K-211-4 type powders. Several other types of powders produced in the USSR are described.

Ch. 5. Production of Ceramic Parts

58-84

Engineering processes in producing ceramic parts are described and illustrated with tables presenting types and basic characteristics of ceramics used in radio equipment and examples of incorrect and correct structures obtained in pressing ceramic products. The following names of Soviet scientists who contributed to that particular branch of technology are given: Laureate of Stalin Prize Prof. N. P. Bogoroditskiy, Academicians D. S. Belyakin and P. P. Budnikov, Corr. Memb., Academy Prof. B. M. Vul, and Prof. G. I. Skanavi.

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Ch. 6. Metal Coating of Ceramics, Glass, Quartz, and Mica, by Baking

84-96

Six methods of metal coating are described, as well as a method of preparing the silver compound and the various ways of applying and baking it on the ceramic or other type of surface. Ways of protecting the layer of silver from the dissolving capacity of tin are given, based on data from Soviet practice.

Ch. 7. Technique of Manufacturing Magnetic Circuits of Transformers and Choke Coils

96-113

In this chapter types of steels and alloys, ferromagnetic alloys (iron-silicon-aluminum alloys, permalloy, magnetit and others), powdered-core materials (compressed powdered iron), and methods of production of magnetic circuits are described. The GOST standard data on transformer laminated steel (p. 97), as well as the physical and chemical properties of carbonyl steel (p. 103) are summed up in tables. The conditions of heat treatment of various types of steel and iron-nickel alloys are also presented in a table (p. 102).

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Pages

113-119

Ch. 8. Production Technique of Coil Forms

Forms are classified into five groups. (tubes, reels, flat-type, ribbed tubes and toroids) The manufacturing processes of each group and the materials and tools used in production are described.

Ch. 9. Winding of Coils

119-149

A classification of windings is presented in graphic form, and terms, definitions, and standard forms of the winding operations are given. Structural and technological characteristics of the various types of windings as well as manufacturing processes and equipment are described. The basic standard types of wires and conductors used in the USSR for winding in radio engineering, and their basic data are presented in tabulated form. Similar tables are given for certain types of conductor insulation and for wires with fibrous insulation. Finally, manufacturing processes of various types of coils are described including winding machines and their operation.

Ch. 10. Impregnation

149-164

The aim of impregnation and definitions of basic terms are given. An enumeration of Soviet

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impregnating oils, tars, lacquers and wax compounds follows. Their properties and characteristics are presented in tabulated form (p. 151-155). Impregnating processes and equipment are also described. The vacuum-impregnating process is presented. The chapter ends with checking and testing procedures.

Ch. 11. Sealing of Radio Parts

164-172

The aim and nature of sealing is explained and the manufacturing of airproof casings made of soft sheet steel is described with details concerning the glass and ceramic bushings used. Methods of sealing of components, assembled units, and of whole radio sets are described with data concerning the testing of sealing.

Ch. 12. Production of Variable Capacitors

173-190

A classification of variable capacitors into four groups (air, solid, gas and liquid) according to the particular dielectric used is given in tabulated form and details of construction are described. A description of production and assembly methods and

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of testing, mechanical and electrical, of some standard Soviet types of variable capacitors follows.

Ch. 13. Production of Fixed Capacitors

190-210

A classification of fixed capacitors is given according to dielectric medium, purpose, plate structure, and other structural details. The role of N. P. Bogoroditskiy, V. T. Renne, A. V. Mukhlynin, L. N. Zakgeym, and M. M. Morozov in the development of the Soviet production of capacitors is emphasized. A description of the production techniques of mica, ceramic, paper, polystyrene, and electrolytic capacitors, with presentation of several standard Soviet types follows.

Ch. 14. Production Technique of Resistors

210-226

A classification of resistances used in radio sets is followed by a description of the production technique of the various types of resistances. Data concerning several Soviet types of resistances and details of their manufacturing are given.

Ch. 15. Production Technique of Wave Guides and Cavity Resonators

226-234

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**AID 387 - X
Pages**

Types of wave guides (rigid and flexible) and their production. Types of cavity resonators and their production.

Ch. 16. Production Technique of Coatings and Surface Finish

234-255

Purpose of coatings and surface finish and six methods of their application: mechanical, chemical, hot-metalizing, electrolytical, vacuum, and lacquering. All these methods are described and data about the equipment and materials used in the USSR are given. Some of these data are presented in tabulated form: composition of the polishing paste G01, composition of the zincing tank with acid or cyanogen electrolytes, composition of cadmium-plating, nickel-plating, copper-plating, silver-plating, gold-plating, tinning, and brass-plating tanks, determination of the thickness (K) of electrolytic coating, and values of K for various metals.

Ch. 17. Production Technique of Quartz Plates

255-280

The production of piezoelectric crystals in the USSR

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was initiated and established by the quartz laboratory of the Mineralogical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR under the direction of A. V. Shubnikov and with the cooperation of the engineers: F. M. Il'yin, A. A. Tyul'panov, P. P. Kurovskiy, N. G. Kovalenok, and N. G. Kozulin. Types of quarzitic raw materials, principal cuts of quartz, tools and methods of cutting, and testing apparatus of crystal plates are described. Several Soviet types of tools and apparatus are presented. Production techniques of polishing crystal plates and methods of final adjustment of temperature frequency characteristics, and conditioning of metal-coated plates are presented. A production form including 37 operations is given.

- Ch. 18. Production Technique of Assembling and Wiring 280-297
Terms and definitions are illustrated with an example of the flow sheet of the assembly of wireless high-ohm variable resistors. Assembly methods and techniques with tables giving data for fusing agents and solders of Soviet production, wiring methods, techniques, and tools used, with a large number of Soviet types and

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markings are given.

Ch. 19. Production Technique of Printed Circuits

298-319

The first patent for this kind of radio circuits in the USSR was obtained in 1934 by the Soviet engineer A. I. Froyman. The various methods and techniques of application of conducting circuits on a dielectric base are described in detail: stamping, sintering, spraying, chemical settling, electrolytic, vacuum and photochemical methods, etc. Compositions of some conducting pastes are presented in tables. Examples of printed circuits and a production chart of a double-tube receiver circuit are given.

Ch. 20. Testing Equipment, Testing and Calibrating of Radio Apparatus

319-349

Various mechanical and electrical tests and testing apparatus and equipment according to Government Standards, with some tabulated data. Measurements of temperature coefficients of inductance and capacitance, radio band scale calibration, automatic calibration by the photographic method.

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AID 387 - X

	Pages
Appendix 1. Basic Specifications for Mass-Produced Mica Capacitors (KSG and KSO types)	350-353
Appendix 2. Basic Specifications for Mass-Produced Ceramic Capacitors (KTK, KDK, KGK, KPK, KVKG, KVKTs, KVKT, KVKB types)	353-355
Appendix 3. Fixed Carbon Resistors of the VS Type	355-356
Alphabetical Index	356-360
No. of References: 18 Soviet titles (1940-1951)	
Facilities: The names of persons and institutions cited were given in the description of the chapter where they are mentioned.	
Apparatus of Soviet design and construction is also cited in the Annotated Table of Contents.	

12/12

TYUL'PANOV, Aleksey Alekseyevich; YEVTEYEV, F.Ye., redaktor; ZABRODINA,
A.A., tekhnicheskij redaktor.

[Technique of quartz crystal plate production] Tekhnologiya proiz-
vodstva kvartsevykh plastin. Moskva, Gos. energ.isd-vo, 1955. 193 p.
[Microfilm] (MIRA 8:5)
(Crystallography) (Quartz)

USER/ Scientific Organization - The Government

Sept 11 1944

Authors 1. Yevseyev, P., Chief of Techn. Faculty of the Leningrad Elect. Eng. Inst.

Title :

Periodical : Radio 8, 19-21, Aug 1955

Abstract : Minutes are presented from an All-Union Conference of industrial workers' organizations. The main biological problems were discussed. It was pointed out by the speaker that the two basic factors - organization and technology - which determine the level of a given industry are also

cost.

Institution :

Yevseyev, F. Ye.

MESYATSEV, Pavel Pavlovich; YEVSEYEV, F. Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent;
SIFOROV, V. I., red.; KUZNETSOVA, A. G., izdatel'skiy red.; PUKHLIKOVA,
N. A., tekhn. red.

[Application of the theory of probabilities and mathematical
statistics to the design and manufacture of radio apparatus]
Primenenie teorii veroyatnostei i matematicheskoi statistiki pri
konstruirovani i proizvodstva radioapparaty. Pod red. V. I.
Siforova. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo obr. promyshl., 1958. 261 p.
(MIRA 11:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Siforov)
(Radio-Apparatus and supplies)
(Probabilities) (Mathematical statistics)

3.5800

S/194/62/000/003/063/066
D271/D301

AUTHOR: Yevteyev, F. Ye.

TITLE: Radio transmitters for weather rockets

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika,
no. 3, 1962, abstract 3-7-186y (Izv. Leningr. elektro-
tekh. in-ta, 1961, no. 45, 22-41)

TEXT: Some particular operational features of radiotransmitters in weather rockets are considered. A simplified block-diagram of the transmitter and of the equipment carried is given. Basic circuits of radio transmitters for large and small rockets are described. Frequency modulation is used. Photographs are shown of the transmitter, its mounting in the rocket in a hermetical housing, etc. The transmitter for small rockets uses miniature vibration-proof pentodes, series "B". A light sonde transmitter is also described which is used in balloons. 11 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

YEVTEYEV, F.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Radio transmitters for meteorological rocket probes. Izv. LETI
no.45:22-41 '61. (MIRA 16:5)

(Radio--Transmitters and transmission)

(Atmosphere, Upper--Rocket observations)

YEVTEYEV, F.Ye., prof.

Prospective developments in the design and manufacture of radio-electronic apparatus. Izv. LETI no.47:3-27 '62. (MIRA 16:12)

YEVTEYEV, F.Ya., prof.

Training of radio engineers in the technology of the manufacture
of radio equipment. Izv. LETI no.48:33-44 '63.

(MIRA 17:12)

MAYOROV, S.A.; YEVTEYEV, F.Ye., prof., retsenzents; TUDOROVSKIY,
A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.

[Technology of the manufacture of computers] Tekhnologiya
proizvodstva vychislitel'nykh mashin. Moskva, Mashino-
stroenie, 1965. 410 p. (MIRA 18:9)

1. YEVTEYEV, I. A., Eng.

2. USSR (600)

4. Sprats

7. Effect of moonlight on catching sprats by electric light. Ryb. khoz. 29, No. 4, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Unclassified.

GUDKOV, A.A.; YEVTEYEV, I.K.; BALASHOV, L.V.

Apparatus for high-temperature fatigue testing of a rotating
speciment under cantilever bending. Zav. lab. 30 no.5:606-
607 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy
metallurgii imeni I.P. Bardina.

YEVTEYEV, I.N., inzh.; MOROZOV, A.F.

Wear-resistant hard facing of dredger part by cast iron. Svar.
proizv. no.6:38-39 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut "Orgstroy" Ministerstva stroitel'stva RSFSR.
(Dredging machinery)
(Hard facing)

S/ST/66/000/02/01/010

Translation from: Reference Journal, Metallurgy, 1960, No 2, p 92, 4 278.

Authors: Makarov, B. A., Smirnov, O. V., Kozlovskiy, N. B., Voronov, N. S.

Topic: Transition Metals

Title: Some Properties of Alloys of High-Melting Transition Metal

Keywords: Alloys, High-Melting Transition Metal

Abstract: Y. B. T. Kozlovskiy, no data, here 1 year ago, no data.

Text: Information is given on the production technology and results of investigations into the phase composition and the structure of products of different interaction between initial borides of the transition metals and the transition metal alloys. The authors studied also structural changes of phases, heat resistance of alloys and the structure of eutectic of various composition.

A.P.

Card 1/1

YEVTSEYEV, I.P., inzh.; OSIPOV, S.I., inzh.

Electric circuits and equipment of the ChSl electric locomotive.
Elek. i tepl. tizh. 4 no. 4:33-39 '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Electric locomotives)

YEVTEYEV, Ivan Petrovich; OSIPOV, Sergey Ivanovich; FUSTOVOYTOV,
Mikhail Petrovich; PUSHNOV, S.Ye., inzh., retsenzent;
ZUBLEVSKIY, S.M., inzh., red.; USENKO, L.A., tekhn. red.

[The ChS1 and ChS3 electric passenger locomotives] Passa-
zhirskie elektrovozy ChS1 i ChS3. Moskva, Transzheldoriz-
dat, 1962. 158 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Electric locomotives)

YEVTEYEV, K.

The creation of building crews is the way to successful construction.
Sel'.stroi.l1 no.3:12 Mr '56. (MIRA 9:7)

1.Predsdatel' kolkhoza "Leninskiy put'" Kuytunskogo rayona Irkutskoy
oblasti.

(Building)

L 34811-66 EWT(1) SCTB DD

ACC NR: AP6021805

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/012/0073/0074

INVENTOR: Antonov, A. A.; Yevteyev, K. M.; Utyamyshev, R. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Bipolar preamplifier of bioelectric potentials. Class 30, No. 182850

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 12, 1966, 73-74

TOPIC TAGS: bioelectricity, bioelectric potential, preamplifier, neurophysiology,
BIOELECTRIC PHENOMENON

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a bipolar preamplifier of bioelectric potentials consisting of two transistorized amplifier stages and a power

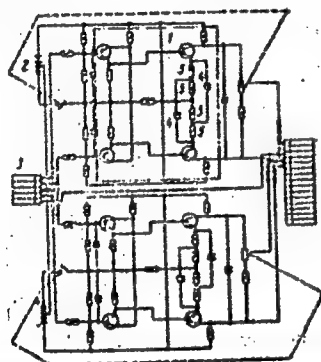


Fig. 1. Bipolar preamplifier

- 1 - Transistorized amplifier stages;
- 2 - power source; 3 - galvanic input;
- 4 - condensators; 5 - emitter loads.

Card

1/2

UDC: 615.471:612.014.423

L 3481.1-66

ACC NR: AP6021805

source. To increase input impedance and discrimination of synphased interference, it is equipped with an emitter follower having direct galvanic inputs and large, negative, cross feedback of the a-c signal component through condensers. The emitter loads are fixed resistors, connected as shown in Fig. 1. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [CD]

SUB CODE: -06/ SUBM DATE: 25Jan65/ ATD PRESS: 503/

Card

2/2

1. 47504-66

ACC NR: AP6032428

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/017/0053/0053

INVENTOR: Utyamyshev, R. I.; Chastukhin, B. S.; Yevteyev, K. M.; Antonov, A. A.;
Mel'nikov, Ye. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Device for recording electroplethysmograms. Class 30, No. 185435

21
B

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 17, 1966, 53

TOPIC TAGS: electroplethysmograph, diagnostic medicine, plethysmography, human physiology, cardiovascular system, cardiology

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate was issued for an electroplethysmogram recorder incorporating transistorized amplifiers, demodulators, filters, and a stabilized power source. For more reliable performance and to permit the separate and simultaneous recording of pulse waves and complex tissue resistance over long periods without readjustment, the recorder includes a stabilized carrier-frequency generator and a measuring circuit. The latter consists of the secondary coil of the emitter amplifier

Card 1/2

UDC: 615.47:616. .073.173

L 47504-66

ACC NR: AP6032498

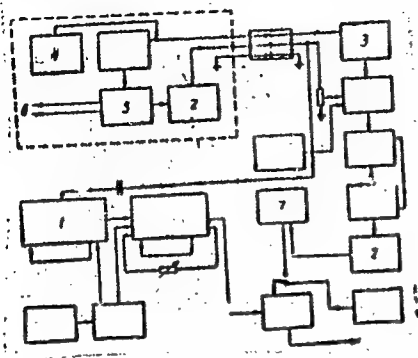


Fig. 1. Device for recording electroplethysmograms

1 - Electronic amplifiers; 2 - demodulators with filters; 3 - stabilized rectifier; 4 - stabilized generator; 5 - measuring circuit; 6 - leads; 7 - silicon stabilatron.

and the primary coil of the output amplifier, to which the leads are attached. A silicon voltage stabilizer eliminates artifacts caused by tissue changes in the vicinity of the leads. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [DP]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 23Jan65/ ATD PRESS: 5095

Card 2/2 vlr

YEVTEYEV, L. I.

AUTHORS: Grinberg, A. A., Petrzhak, G. I., Yevteyev, L. I. 78-1-37/43

TITLE: Studies in the Chemistry of Uranium- and Thorium-Oxalates
(Issledovaniya po khimii oksalatov urana i toriya).PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 3, Nr 1, pp. 204-211
(USSR).

ABSTRACT: After a brief survey of literature the authors find that according to reference 6, the formulae of uranium oxalate (IV) and its derivatives should be doubled. Since these conceptions were not in mutual accordance with the theory of coordination and since they were not based on any physico-chemical data, the authors charged themselves with supplying this necessity.

Complex uranium oxalates. A salt $(UC_2O_4)_2 \cdot 2K_2C_2O_4 \cdot 5H_2O$ was produced.

Barium salt, as well as new representatives of this series of compounds: lead-, cadmium-, and calcium-salts were isolated by double-exchange-reactions. The two latter representatives of the uranium-IV-derivates are "abnormal" red-violet colored. The molecular conductivity of the water solutions of the potassium salts was investigated for proving the coordination-structure of the oxalates of uranium

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Studies in the Chemistry of Uranium- and Thorium-Oxalates.

78-L-37/43

salts. Respective measurements prove that the potassium salt is a 5-ion-electrolyte which decays according to the scheme:

$K_4/U(C_2O_4)_4 \rightleftharpoons 4K^+ + /U(C_2O_4)_4^{4-}$. Previous test results - which were precisely determined meanwhile - together with data from literature for other 5-ion-electrolytes are shown in table 1. Since the pH of the potassium salt solutions hardly deviates from the pH of the water (figure 1) at the beginning, the authors, taking account of the conductivity concluded that the coordination number of uranium in potassium salt is equal to 8. Probable equations of the interaction of the $[U(C_2O_4)_4]^{4-}$ -ion with water are set up and the

further dissociation of the aquo-ions is explained. The pH consequently decreases in the course of time. The constants of stability of the afore-mentioned ions are evaluated (according to reference 12) and a value of the order 10^{-4} is obtained by potentiometric titration with HCl. The known salt $U_2(C_2O_4)_2 \cdot K_2C_2O_4 \cdot 8H_2O$ precipitates with this titration (after adding 1 mol HCl). The production of mixed salts was achieved with cerium and lanthanum (according to reference 13). There are metastable phases which gradually decay in the solution

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Studies in the Chemistry of Uranium- and Thorium-Oxalates

78-1-37/43

and enrich the deposit with rare earths. For clarifying the character of linkage in the complex oxalates of uranium, the magnetic properties of some salts were investigated and absorption curves of the potassium salt were plotted. It results from table 2 that in all cases the magnetic moment depends on 2 unpaired electrons. Further it was proved that the violet barium salt, just as the green tetravalent one, contains uranium. The curves in figure 2 show the absorption of the potassium salt in the visible (luminous) region of the spectrum. Its solutions have a maximum absorption in 3 ranges: with the wavelength of 490,0, 560,0 and 659,5 m μ . The tetravalent state of uranium as part of the complex ion does not greatly differ from other known derivatives of the tetravalent uranium. These data - in view of the magnetic properties - allow to state that the two unpaired electrons of uranium (IV) are not included in the formation of the co-valent bonds.

Comparison of the properties of $U(C_2O_4)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ and $Th(C_2O_4)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$.

The authors elaborated 2 new methods of production for the oxalate of tetravalent uranium: 1) based upon an electrolytic reduction of $UO_2(C_2O_4)$ in presence of a surplus of oxalic acid. 2) by the action

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of ronalite on uranyl salts in an acid solution in presence of necessary surplus of oxalic acid. The molecular conductivity and the pH of the $U(C_2O_4)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ resulting from the 1st method, the water solubility (comparing for $Th(C_2O_4)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$) and the solubility in aqueous solutions of various acids were investigated and a potentiometric titration with permanganate in a H_2SO_4 -milieu was carried out.

2 potential differences occur with the titration (figure 3): a) with the oxidation of U^{IV} in U^{VI} , b) at the end of the oxidation of the oxalate-groups. It was found that $U(C_2O_4)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ and $Th(C_2O_4)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ behave quite different in water solutions. The much greater of the acidity of uranium salt, compared with thorium salt was confirmed by the action of gaseous pyridine on the two hexahydrates. The acid properties of uranium salt are finally confirmed by a much less solubility in diluted acids than in water. The difference in the properties of acidity between the derivatives of $U(IV)$ - and $Th(IV)$ can be explained by the relation of the ion-radii. There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 19 references, 7 of which are Slavic. April 29, 1957.
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(Oxalic acid) (Oxalatouranates)

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GRINBERG, A.A. ; PETRZHAK, G.I. ; YEVTSYEV, L.I.

Instability constants of oxalate complexes of uranium. Radiokhimiya
2 no.4:505-506 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Potassium uranium oxalate)

GRINBERG, A.A.; PETRZHAK, G.I.; Primal uchastiye YEVTEYEV, L.I.

Additional data on the solubility of tetravalent uranium
oxalate. Radiokhimiia 5 no.3:319-329 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

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YEVTEYEV, L.I.

New complex of trivalent rhenium with thiourea. Zhur. neorg.
khim. 9 no.3:606-607 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:3)

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Triamine of tetravalent rhenium $[\text{ReO}(\text{SCN})_2\text{Py}_3]$. Zhur.neorg.khim.
10 no.11:2573-2575 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

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kabel'noy promyshlennosti. Submitted December 23, 1964.

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Ethylenediamine complexes of pentavalent rhenium. Zhur.
neorg.khim. 10 no.8:1833-1843 Ag '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

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imeni A.I.Gertsena, kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii.
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Institut de Radium de l'Academie des Sciences Moscow, "Les Recherches sur les oxolates d'uranium (IV) et de throrium."

Above is an amendment to the list of Soviet Bloc countries participating in the 16th International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry to be held in Paris 18-24 July 1957. The original list was forwarded by IR-713-57. For each country there are shown the titles of the papers to be presented (quoted exactly in English, French as indicated on each paper), author, and author's organization.

SHIROKOV, A.S.; YEVTEYEV, M.G.

In the session of the Council of Geological Testimony on the
geophysics in mining. Sov.geol. 5 no.3:163-164 Nr '62.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR.
(Mining geology) (Prospecting—Geophysical methods)

YEVEYEV, O.A.

"Discoveries of Russian land explorers and Arctic Ocean explorers of the 17th century in northeast Asia," collected documents; "Russian explorers in the Arctic and Pacific Oceans," collected documents.

Reviewed by O.A. Evteev. Vop.geog. 31:270-272 '53. (MLRA 7:6)

(Arctic Ocean--Discovery and exploration) (Pacific Ocean--
Discovery and exploration) (Siberia, Eastern--Discovery and
exploration)

3(4)

SOV/6-58-10-16/17

AUTHOR:

Yevteyev, O.A.

TITLE:

Plenary Meeting of the Commission for National Atlases of the International Geographical Association (Plenarnoye sobraniye Komissii natsional'nykh atlasov Mezhdunarodnogo geograficheskogo soyuza)

PERIODICAL:

Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1958, Nr 10, pp 77 - 79 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The Plenary Meeting of the Commission for National Atlases of the International Geographical Association was held in Moscow on August 11 - 20, 1958. This commission was established at the last Geographical Congress in Rio de Janeiro in 1956. Professor K.A. Salishchev, the representative of Soviet Cartography, who was a member of this commission, was also elected chairman. The conference was attended by delegates from 16 countries. The Soviet delegates held the following lectures: S.I. Shurov, Chief Editor of the GUCK reported on the principal point of view of Soviet cartography concerning the compilation of atlases, working experience and future plans. Professor Yu.V. Filippov spoke about world atlases of a physical-geographical type. F.F. Davitaya reported on the climatic atlas of the USSR. Professor K.A. Salishchev gave a definition of national atlas, stating that such an

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atlas is a comprehensive geographical atlas of one individual country. G.A. Ginzburg, Senior Scientific Collaborator of the TsNIIGAIK spoke about "Mathematical Elements of the Maps in Comprehensive Atlases of Individual Countries and Regions". M.I. Nikishov, Senior Scientific Collaborator of the TsNIIGAIK spoke about "Methods of Representing Agricultural Features in Soviet Atlases". L.M. Byushgens and Yu.G. Kel'ner (TsNIIGAIK) spoke about "Cartographic Representation of Natural Features in the Comprehensive Atlases of Individual Countries and Regions Already Published". I.P. Zarutskaya (MGU) spoke about "Relief Maps in Comprehensive Atlases". I.N. Guseva (MGU) spoke about "Information Contained in the Climatic Map Section in Comprehensive Atlases of Countries and Areas". O.A. Yevteyev (MGU) spoke about "Population Maps in Comprehensive National Atlases". Some of the floor space available to the MGU was devoted to an exhibition of national atlases and of products of Soviet cartography. It was organized and arranged by the NRK Chast' GUCK (Ye.Ye. Isakova) and by the Chair of Cartography of the Faculty of Geography at the MGU (Ye.F. Yesafova).

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YEVTEYEV, O.A.

V.M. Tatishchev and the topographic surveys made by the Russian
Government in the first half of the 18th century. Vop.geog.
no.42:189-195 '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Tatishchev, Vasilii Nikitich, 1686-1750)
(Maps, Topographic)